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The Hongkong Telegraph

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September 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 79 71

September 28, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 85 74

7762 日三十月八

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

五拜禮 號八廿月九英港香

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125 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

The Hardest Battle of the War.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The Flanders campaign continues with a strategic idea and tactical methods which show the consummate skill with which the teachings of war have been applied. On Thursday last we hit into the great Flanders ridge system to a depth of 1,500 yards. To-day we have gone on to a scarcely less degree. The resistance is very bitter and, despite the commonness of the phrase, I honestly believe that the fight which developed at daylight this morning will prove the hardest in the war. The latest news is of the best. We have advanced three quarters of a mile across ground of the utmost tactical value. There have been no counter-attacks as yet, though we have been prepared for them. The aggregate of casualties is probably low in proportion to our gains.

Extremely Heavy German Losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Later accounts show that the fighting yesterday afternoon and evening was exceedingly severe. The enemy spared no effort to regain important ground which we had captured. The enemy made four separate counter-attacks with great strength on our new front from Tower Hamlets to the St. Julien-Gravenstafel Road. The struggle was most severe in the area south of Polygon Wood, where English, Scottish, Welsh and Australian troops defeated repeated attempts to break in position. All the enemy attempts were repulsed. His losses are extremely heavy. In the evening the fighting died down, leaving us in possession of the ground captured.

British Hold Their Gains.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Despite repeated and violent enemy counter-attacks on the positions which we won yesterday, we held the whole of our gains, with one or two trifling exceptions, which in no wise affect the immense value of the victory. The slight re-entries which the Germans effected at such terrible cost are not likely to avail them much, since our gunners have been pounding them remorselessly all night long. There has been very severe fighting on the slopes of Hill 40, just north of Zonnebeke, and around Cameron House. The Australians have borne the weight of some most determined counter-attacks in Polygon Wood, in which they have beaten back the enemy every time. South of the Ypres-Menin road, the Germans have been throwing gray waves against the little Tower Hamlets Ridge, with a persistence showing how little General von Arnim regards the losses of which the German wireless messages make so light. The brilliant sunshine continues to help us. Visibility is satisfactory and the ground in excellent condition. Our airmen yesterday detected two small concentrations of German artillery, which were forthwith spotted for the guns most successfully, most of the enemy weapons being knocked out.

The great epic of the fighting has been a stand by the Britishers north of the Ypres-Menin road, who were attacked on Tuesday morning by enemy forces outnumbering us by four to one. Our troops were forced back for an appreciable distance. Then they recovered and reorganised under heavy shell-fire. They launched a counter-attack early in the afternoon, winning back to seventy yards of their former line. Yesterday morning they pushed on and found two companies of Argyll Highlanders who had been cut off and given up as lost, but who were still gallantly holding out with corpses piled up all around.

And it German Verdict.

London, September 27.
A German official wireless message says:—The battle of Flanders has been uninterrupted all day and night. At least twelve enemy Divisions, often accompanied by tanks, advanced between Mangelars and Hollebeke. We repulsed repeated assaults astride Langemarck. The enemy penetrated a distance of one kilometre between St. Julien and the Ypres-Menin road. There was stubborn fighting at Zonnebeke and Ghelvelde. The latter remained ours. Repeated assaults further south broke down.

More Wasted Effort.

London, September 27.
A French communique states:—After a violent bombardment of our positions from Les Vaux Meron, to the west of Carny, the enemy yesterday attacked south of Aibre de Carny. Our fire repulsed him with heavy losses. A second attack down between the casemates of Calvaria Plateaux was also repulsed.

THE IRISH SCHEME.

London, September 27.
The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has concluded the presentation stage in the scheme of Government for Ireland.

WEARING THE ENEMY DOWN.

Allies Waiting for America.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the first United States war communique has been issued. It mainly relates to the operations of the Allies last week, and declares that the Allies, while they definitely possess the ascendancy, are content merely to wear down the enemy until the force of the American Army is felt. It also declares that evidently the enemy does not feel able to undertake his much-advertised offensive.

100 GERMANS ARRESTED AT NEW YORK.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says a hundred Germans have been arrested and charged with violating permits to enter barred zones. Important documents, also powder which could be used for disabling machinery, have been seized.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says the coal miners have declined the Government terms, and the Government is now inviting workers under Government conditions.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH'S WAR SPEECH.

The Allies' Ideal Outlined.

London, September 27.
Wherever we turn in Central and Eastern Europe we see artificial territorial arrangements offending the populations concerned, and which have been and must remain, as long as they continue, seed-plots of unrest and potential war. In conclusion he referred to the claims of Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Poland, Greece and the Southern Slav, and said there must be complete and permanent liquidation of these dangerous accounts on lines of racial affinity, historic tradition and the aspirations of the inhabitants. Our ideal, said, is the creation of a world-wide policy uniting the peoples in a confederation of which justice will be the base and liberty the corner-stone. The limitation of armaments and international arbitration will be milestones on the road leading to its attainment. (Cheers.)

In his peroration, Mr. Asquith said:—Meanwhile, until the issue is finally decided—and in my judgment it cannot be long delayed—we must keep our powder dry. Thank God, there is nowhere any sign of relaxation of our will or resources. Our gallant Army, under its indomitable chief, is pushing the new offensive in Flanders with cool precision, burning courage and deadly effect. Our sailors, mission workers, captains of industry and finance and thousands of millions of men and women of every degree, sustaining the national effort, are living witnesses of the inspiring power of a great cause and architects and builders of the Temple of Victory. France and Italy, staunch and loyal to the core, are reaping fresh laurels at Verdun and Isonzo; Rumania, amidst domestic troubles and distractions, repudiates and disdains the insulting offer of a separate peace; and America, with illimitable reserves of moral and material strength, throws the mighty sword of the New World into the scale. Notwithstanding the cloud hovering over our banners, with the knowledge that the blood and treasure spilt during three years are given with no selfish or worldly cause, with the certainty that in victory for the Allies lies the only hope of the world and a solid and fruitful peace, let us, with tranquil faith and unstinted devotion, persevere to the end. (Cheers.)

NEW BRITISH WAR BONDS.

London, September 27.
There will be a meeting of bankers in the City to-day, attended by Mr. Lloyd George, for the purpose of explaining the Government's intentions regarding the new short-term War Bonds in substitution for Exchequer Bonds.

A SOP TO THE POPE.

Germany's Verbal Peace Note.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Germany's verbal Note on the subject of Belgium, mentioned in yesterday's message from Berne, has been much commented upon. It is regarded as a sop to the Pope, but as valueless as a basis of discussion with the Entente. It is a subtle manoeuvre intended to narrow the war issues to Belgium, which Germany now indicates that she cannot hold.

AN AWKWARD REMINDER.

London, September 27.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, in connection with the Barnstorf telegram, mentioned on September 21, Mr. Lansing states that he has conclusive evidence that Count Bernstorff knew on January 19 that the German Foreign Minister had telegraphed the German Minister at Mexico that unrestricted submarine warfare would begin on February 1, but he nevertheless made an endeavour to keep the United States neutral.

THE COTTON REGULATIONS.

London, September 26.
In connection with the regulations for dealings in cottons and futures, the grades will be American good middling, Sakellarides and fully good fair. The trading will be in single months and five months ahead, the first being January to May, 1918. The fluctuation per day will be confined to a penny, American, and three-halfpence Egyptian. Trading by jobbers will be permitted and any class of order may be executed for subjects resident in the British Empire or Allied countries.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, September 27.
A Paris message says that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 995 and the sailings 1,019. The sinkings were seven vessels over and five under 1,600 tons.

PERU'S DEMAND ON GERMANY.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Lima says that the Peruvian Government has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding satisfaction within one week for the sinking of the sailing vessel Lorton.

ARGENTINA'S WAR FERVOUR.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires reports a huge demonstration in favour of a rupture with Germany, many prominent people participating.

SEQUEL TO WOOL SPECULATIONS.

London, September 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the wool merchant, M. Lundstrom, has committed suicide. He lost £1,800,000 in speculating, many people being ruined.

NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

London, September 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says General Tcheremisinof has been appointed in command of the Northern Front and General Volskihenko in command of the South-Western Front.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

TEA SUPPLIES.

Marked Scarcity at Home.

London, September 25.
The papers are discussing the possibility of "No tea" replacing the familiar "No sugar" placards in shops, for it is pointed out that the supply of Indian tea marketed in the third week of September was abnormally low. It was under 2,000 packages, as compared with 60,000 normally, whilst the Ceylon supply is almost as low. The inferior facilities for handling in the North make the present landing at Liverpool, instead of London, a contributory cause of the shortage.

AMERICAN SHIPPING PLANS.

A Huge Programme in Hand.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that at present there are 458 American ships of a tonnage of 2,871,000 available for overseas service. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered four hundred steel ships of 2,500,000 tons and already contracted for 636 ships of a total tonnage of 3,124,000. Several commandeered ships are already carrying cargo. The ships contracted for, which are being built first, will be launched in two months. The Shipping Board further proposes to construct an additional 7,000,000 tons of ships, for which Congress has asked a vote of a billion dollars.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has opposed the acceptance of the British House of Commons' invitation to American Congressmen to visit the Front, and the French invitation that Congress be represented at the Inter-Allied Parliament. President Wilson does not wish to give the impression that the United States is bound by alliance with the Entente.

MORE NAVAL AERIAL RIADS.

London, September 27.
The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft dropped many tons of bombs on Tuesday night on Thourout, Lightervelde and Cortemark junctions. We scored several direct hits on the lines. All the machines returned.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that as a result of the elections the new Second Chamber will be composed of 86 Branting Socialists, 12 Independent Socialists, 62 Liberals, 58 Conservatives, and 12 of the Peasant Party.

SINN FEIN LEADER'S DEATH.

London, September 27.
The Sinn Fein leader, Thomas Ashe, who was sentenced to death after the Irish rebellion (the sentence being afterwards commuted to servitude for life) has died in Dublin after hunger-striking. With other Sinn Fein prisoners, he was forcibly fed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S WAR POLICY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
A message from Vienna states that the Lower House of the Reichsrath reassembled yesterday.
The Premier, Dr. Seidler, outlining his policy, dealt with the urgency of social and economic matters, the necessity of a constitutional settlement of relations with Hungary, the regulation of trade and political relations especially with Germany, and bringing about a full realisation of the principle of the equality of all nationalities as the basis of national autonomy while preserving the unity of the State. He declared that the basis of our foreign policy is loyalty to our Allies. Referring to the Papal Note "with pleasure" he reaffirmed his belief in the possibility of agreements for reduction of armaments as a basis, amongst other things of obligatory international arbitration. He declared his readiness to come to an agreement with their enemies on these lines. He was serious and sincere and inspired by the consciousness of strength, but if their enemies did not take the proffered hand Austria would continue the defensive war to the utmost. A strong Austria in which all races are happy is, he said, the guarantee of lasting peace. We are therefore striving to reform the constitution and to resolutely condemn the view held by certain parties that the salvation of Austria is to be hoped for from the enemies of Austria.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, Sept. 27.
General Korniloff and associated Generals have been removed to Bykhov, in the province of Mohilio, pending trial.
A wireless Russian official message says: The enemy penetrated our trenches south-westward of Gory, Sereth, Onou and Dory. A counter-attack restored the position. German aerial forces and submarines are endeavouring to prevent our vessels approaching the Courland coast, and our torpedo boats, submarines and aerial forces near the Courland coast and Irbe Channel are preventing the enemy entering our waters.

EAST AFRICAN AND EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGNS.

London, Sept. 26.
An East African official message says: Our mounted troops have destroyed all the enemy food depots between Mbeikuru River and Kilwiliwate Road and are nearing Nangano, an important supply centre, south-eastward of Liwale. We have engaged the Germans at Mtini, south-westward of Lindi, and fighting is progressing. We dispersed a company attempting to cross the Luwa River and inflicted severe losses.
An official message from Egypt states that the railway near Maan has been successfully attacked, a bridge destroyed, a train derailed and sixty-eight Turks and two German officers killed, while eighty Turks were taken prisoner. (Continued on page 3.)

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 29.77.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 27.
Reuter's states that silver stands at fifty-four. The demand has increased. There are increased offerings and the market is dull.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

PEACE GUARANTEES.

London, Sept. 26.
Mr. Asquith, speaking on War aims at a meeting in Leeds, emphasised that, with negligible exceptions, we had presented an unbroken front and an unshakable resolve for three years and did not require a repetition of the righteousness of our cause to sustain that resolve. But it was useful to repeat to others that the peace for which we are fighting cannot be found in a cessation of hostilities, followed by territorial bargaining ultimately embodied in paper pacts and there left to the mercy of chance. Still less can we look for peace worthy of the name in any arrangement imposed by the victor on the vanquished which ignores the principles of right and defies the historic traditions, aspirations and liberties of the peoples affected. Such so-called treaties simply provide a fertile breeding ground for future war. An example of this was the treaty of 1871 to which single act of international spoliation a large share of the calamities now devastating the world can be traced. The German reply to the Pope teemed with nebulous and unmeaning generalities. There was no indication that Germany would not repeat the crime of 1871 and take practical steps to secure a lasting peace. "Was she ready to restore Alsace and give Belgium full independence without reservations and with a complete material compensation as possible for the devastation of the country and the sufferings of the people? A definite reply to these enquiries could be given in a couple of sentences worth a whole column of pious platitudes."

Mr. Asquith reiterated that we did not aim at the annihilation and degradation of the German people. It was true that the manner in which the war was engineered and still more the brutal cruelty and refined inventive wickedness with which it was carried on must long affect the world's estimate of the German character. Nothing had more consternated the world than German opinions and the fervent applause of the barbarous transgressions of its Government. It shows from what unmeasured perils and from what a setback civilisation and mankind have been delivered now that the Allies have for ever shattered the dreams of a German hegemony. Prussian militarism is our objective. We have no other wish for German democracy than that after shaking off this soul destroying incubus, it should learn the lessons and enjoy fully the blessings of freedom. The positive side of our first aim is not the restoration of the "status quo" but the establishment of an international system under which nations great and small are ensured the stable foundation of independent development. I assume as a matter of course the enemy evacuation of occupied territories in France and Russia. I have already referred to Alsace and Belgium.

DO NOT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—Second Day.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

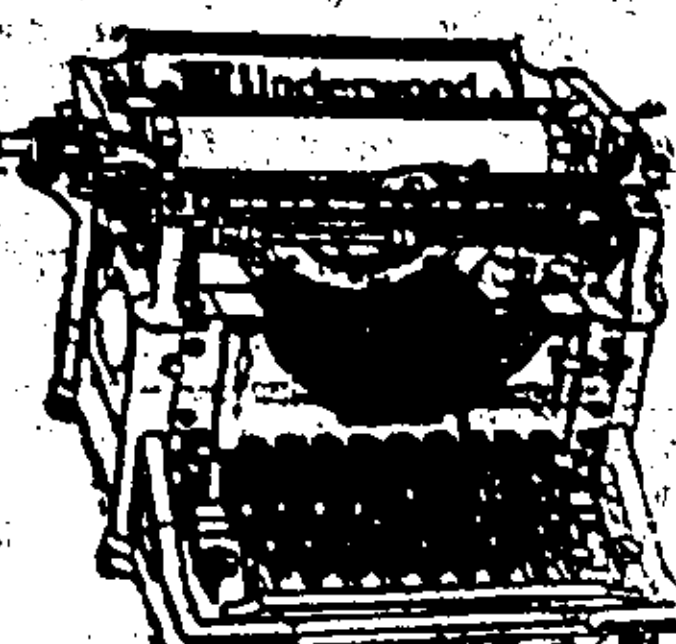
TOMORROW.

V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—Third Day.
Douglas Steamship Co.—Shareholders' meeting, noon.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

New Shipbuilding Yard.
A new shipbuilding company, of which Sir John Ellerman is the head, has acquired a site for a new shipbuilding establishment. It is 18 acres in extent, situated with railway siding, and has accommodated four berths. When in full working order it will employ about 3,000 men.

Edinburgh University Candidate.
At a meeting of the Unionist Association of the Edinburgh and St. Andrew Universities in Edinburgh, Sir William Watson Cheyne, Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College, London, was unanimously adopted as Unionist candidate for the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Edinburgh and St. Andrew Universities, caused by the elevation of Sir Christopher Johnson, K.C., to the judicial bench.

Millonare's Bequests.
Sir Charles Holcroft, ironmaster and colliery proprietor, who died on March 11, at The Shrubbery, Kingswinford, left estate of the gross value of £1,599,977, net personally £1,463,897. He bequeathed £5,000 to Birmingham University to establish a Charles Holcroft Research Fund, and left £500 each to the following institutions:—Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton; Great Hospital, Dudley; and Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge.

German Girls Matrimony.
Several Swiss newspapers protest against the availability of matrimonial circulars which are now arriving in Switzerland from German agencies. The German girls advertising for husbands usually declare that owing to the absence from social life of eligible men "they are compelled" to seek homesteaders through the agency of publicity. Most of the would-be wives significantly enough express a willingness to leave the Fatherland, and settle in Switzerland.

Games for Soldiers in France.
Urgent requests are still being received in England from the men at the base camps in France for indoor and outdoor games of all kinds. Gramophones and gramophone records are also required and a bagatelle board has been specially asked for. Remittances of money and kind should be addressed to Princess Helena Victoria, Y.M.C.A., 74, South Audley Street, W.1. Envelopes should be marked "Base Camp Fund," and all inquiries made to the hon. secretary at the same address.

"Shipping and Engineering."
An informative leading article in the current issue of Shipping and Engineering on coal gas propulsion discusses the possibility of coal gas replacing petrol owing to the shortage, and the present price making a substitute necessary. It says that it has been found that the ordinary petrol engine installed in motor boats and cars can run equally well on coal gas and suggests that the Gas Co. might find it worth its while to look into the matter as far as local requirements are concerned. Several other articles are included in this issue, and those with shipping and engineering no or, interesting as they are, make up a very readable issue.

A Corporal's Tale of Poverty.
A corporal in a labour battalion who was given 10s. from the poor-box on his statement that he was on leave and in a destitute condition, not having received any Army money since May, again attended West London Police Court. He admitted that he had received two pounds as recently as June. Mr. Banks, K.O., the Magistrate, said that on inquiry he found that the man had received £2 17s. 6d. and that there was £23 awaiting him at the Army Pay Office if he took the trouble to apply for it. It also appeared that he had previously been to the Court on a similar mission. The Magistrate added that he came to the conclusion that he had been deceived, and said that since he had given the man the 10s. he had had several letters pointing out that it was a "grave public scandal" that the Government should treat soldiers in such a cruel way. It was a "world-renowned" fact that soldiers should come there and say that the Government was "not treating them fairly," when really it was discharging its obligations to them.

"A little learning" is a dangerous thing —
 Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring
 There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
 And drinking deeply sobers us again — *Pope*.

One of the "committee men" of Lanchashire cooperative stores hurried into a branch store and ordered some corn for his horse. He gave the assistant a significant wink, and whispered "An' that o' two pound o' sugar in the bag, an' don't let nobody see th' lot o' it." The order was executed, but it imagines the committee man's assistant when he found the assistant had mixed the sugar with the corn!

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
Private P. Buckle was enrolled on 20.9.17 and posted to "D" Company. Private J. S. Keith was enrolled on 21.9.17 and posted to "B" Company. No. 8 Platoon.

Private J. D. Kinnaird, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 9th October, 1917.

Private E. E. Warren, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 27th September, 1917.

The following are allowed to resign under the provisions of Section 2 (b) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917:—
Sergeant H. Elson, "B" Company; Lieut. Col. W. G. Trueman, Engineer Company; Lieut. Col. F. O. Goodman, "B" Company; Sapper F. A. Brown, Engineer Company; Sapper A. G. Pike, Engineer Company; Private F. W. Black, "B" Company; Private A. J. Brock, "B" Company; Private W. J. Winfield, "B" Company.

Leave.
Sapper O. Carvalho is granted 3 months' extension of leave, till 1.12.17.

Private C. Ribeiro is granted 1 month's leave from 30.9.17.

Medical Staff.
Major G. D. R. Black, having returned from leave, has resumed duty as P. M. O. Members of the Corps requiring his services will attend at his office, Alexandra Buildings, between 1 and 3 p.m. any day except Sunday.

M. O.s are requested to forward to the S. M. O. at Headquarters, before 5 p.m. daily, the names of the men to whom they have granted sick leave, stating the period granted.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—Details of Duties for October are posted on the notice board at Headquarters.

Engineers Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—28th September to 5th October, 1917.—Nightly E.L. manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per rosters posted at Headquarters.
Parades.—Engine drivers 5.45 p.m. Electricians 6.00 p.m. from 1st October.

Officers on duty.—Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Marley.—Belchers, Captain W. Russell, O. J. D. E. L.

Instructional Classes will be held at Belchers at 8.00 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Sergeant Overend and Lieut. E. J. T. Jackson, Privates S. E. D. O. W. J. Walker, A. R. Austin, S. Urquhart, W. L. Paterson, P. L. Knight and E. A. M. Williams.

Transfers.—The following are transferred to Lyceum for duty on and from 1st October, 1917:—Sappers Lung, Mui, Pomeroy, J. P. V. Remedios, Roberts, J. A. Thom, and Xavier.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—Monday 1st October, 1917.—8.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at the Peak Range.

The following will attend:—Corpl. E. T. Jackson, Privates S. E. D. O. W. J. Walker, A. R. Austin, S. Urquhart, W. L. Paterson, P. L. Knight and E. A. M. Williams. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Esauwick.

Annual Musketry Course at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men who have sent in their names and stated their wish to be in the morning. Officer in Charge, will be detailed later.

No. 8 Platoon, "B" Company will attend to assist. 4.45 p.m. "A" Company, No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course. Dress, Drill Order with two small pouches. 4.00 p.m. Machine Gun Company (Hongkong Detachment), drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong regiments proceed by launch from Wharf at 4.20 p.m. Dress, Drill Order without rifle. Signalling Section, "B" and "C" Companies, at Headquarters. Dress, Drill Order. Recruits of all classes (except "D" Company) on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. Oxberry, Corpl. Edgumbe, and Edgumbe. Dress, Drill Order. 5.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course at Peak Range. The following will at-

V. R. C. SPORTS.

Good Swimming on Opening Day.

The opening day of the Victoria Recreation Club's annual aquatic sports was yesterday marked by some very fine swimming. There was quite a large attendance of spectators, and the rivalry was very marked in all the events. The arrangements, too, were in every way admirable, for which credit is due to the enthusiasm and energy of the several officials. The main item in yesterday's programme was the half-mile championship of the Colony, which was decided outside the Club premises. For this event there were ten competitors, and at the start Barrow led, but was later challenged by Choa. Subsequently the race resolved itself into a struggle between this latter swimmer and Lee, who eventually came in in a dead heat after a most exciting tussle for supremacy. Lyon made a plucky effort, coming in third, and he should be heard a deal of in the future. The other events were all deeply interesting, and the results so far undecided should be productive of some very close finishes. Yesterday's events resulted as follows:—

Two Lengths Handicap (Members only).—First heat: 1, C. Vas (reca 10 secs.) 38 secs.; 2, M. A. Carvalho (reca 8 secs.) 33 secs. Second heat: 1, T. L. Knight (reca 10 secs.) 38 secs.; 2, F. L. Silva (reca 9 secs.) 37 secs. Third heat: 1, E. Gaimarosa (reca 9 secs.) 38 secs.; 2, R. C. Witcomb (reca 2 secs.) 29 secs. Final not yet decided.

Two Lengths Handicap (Non-members).—First heat: 1, W. Hall (reca 5 secs.) 33 secs.; 2, C. Logan (reca 29 secs.) 29 secs. Second heat: 1, D. Leing (reca 8 secs.) 32 secs.; 2, G. Jack (reca 2 secs.) 29 secs. Third heat: 1, Bomb Watson (reca 7 secs.) 30 secs.; 2, F. M. Cruz (reca 7 secs.) 30 4/5 secs. Final not yet decided.

Boys Race. Two lengths handicap. 14 years and under:—1, W. Lawson (reca 19 secs.) 49 secs.; 2, R. G. Witcomb (reca 39 secs.) 69 4/5 secs.

Running Header. From Spring Board: Championship.—1, L. C. R. Souza; 2, M. A. R. Souza. Team Race (Picked). Two lengths:—Won by Stewart's team (D. Leing, Opl. Hitchings, J. M. R. Pereira, W. Gitting, C. Choa and J. Stewart). Two other teams competed.

Half Mile Championship of the Colony. Cup presented by Capt. Huxley.—R. Lee and C. Choa, dead heat; 3, D. Lyon. Time:—14 mins. 43 secs.

ARCHITECTS
PROSECUTED.

Alleged Building Without Permission.

Two architects, A. R. F. Raven and J. Oser Clark, were summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's this morning, for building verandahs over Crown land without permission.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., appeared to conduct the cases.

In the case of Mr. Raven, the alleged offence took place in Taku Street. Defendant stated that as soon as he received a notice about the matter he told his clerk to tell the contractor to stop building.

The contractor stated that he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Wright explained that according to the Ordinance, special plans were wanted for such verandahs. There had been a lot of such offences lately.

Mr. Clark's case was almost identical, the building being situated at Sham Shui Po. He said that he told the contractor to stop work as soon as he heard from the Building Authority. Work was stopped, and he did not see why he had been proceeded against.

Both cases were remanded.

On duty 7th October, "A" Company; 8th, "A" Company; 9th, "A" Company; 10th, "A" Company; 11th, "B" Company; 12th, "B" Company; 13th, "B" Company. Orderly Officer from 7th to 13th October, Lieut. B. R. Branch.

All guards will parade at Blake Pier at 6.15 p.m. on and from 20th September, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or N.

The following telegram was received at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 130 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N. moving N.

Typhoon in about 114 degrees Long. E. and 15 degrees Lat. N. direction unknown.

CONSTIPATION IS
DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to sell Roses on "OUR DAY," 18th October, are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY 6th October to

LADY MAY
Government House.

Writers are requested to state their preference, if any, for a particular district, which will be considered as far as is possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED
"OUR DAY."

HONGKONG CRICKET
LEAGUE.

A Meeting of the above League will be held at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on MONDAY next at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving entries and arranging fixtures for the ensuing season.

All interested Clubs are invited to send representatives.
H. H. TAYLER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BICYCLE. In good condition. Apply Box No. 1314 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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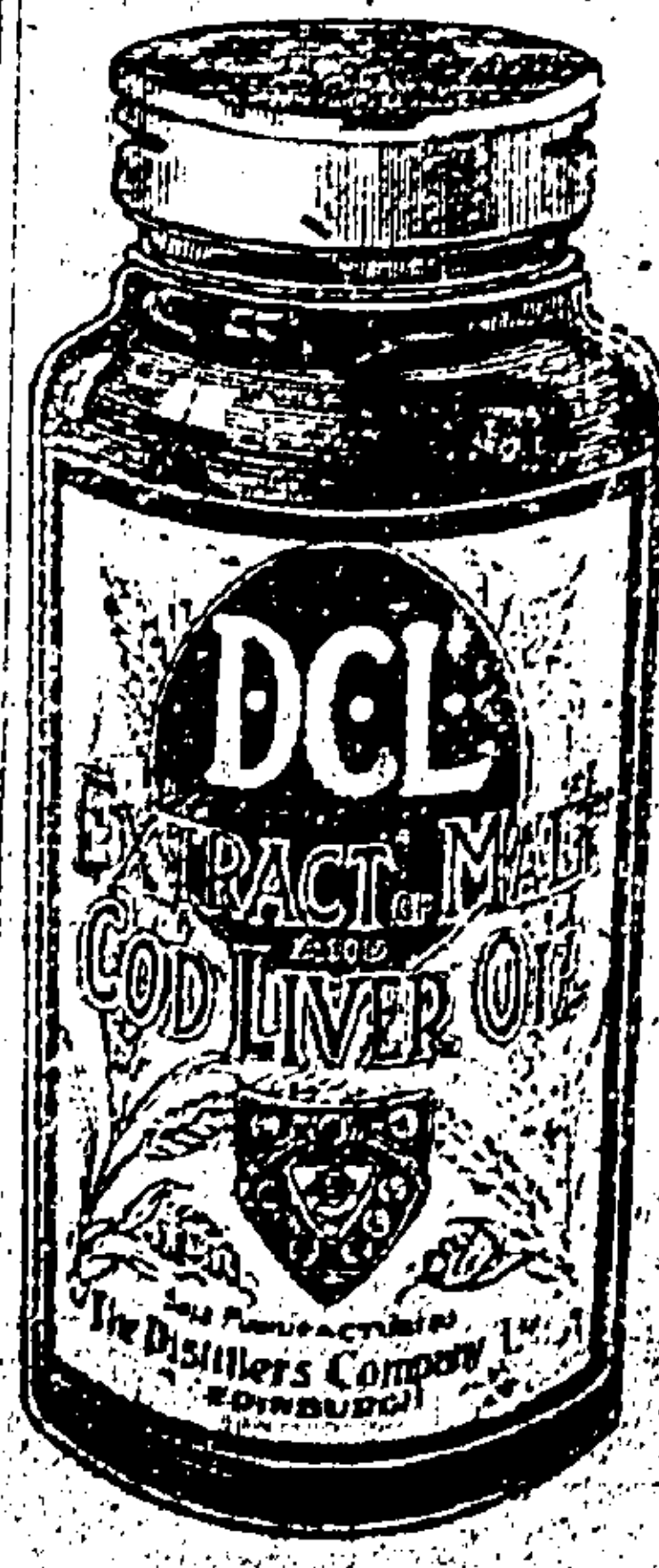
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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

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Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	MON., 8th Oct., at noon. SATUR., 30th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kaga Maru T. 12,500 Capt. Komatsubara	SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Katori Maru T. 21,000 Capt. Kon	WED., 24th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Saki Maru T. 12,500 Capt. Yoshikawa	FRI., 12th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe...	Bombay Maru Capt. Kawai T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 5th Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama...	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 30th Sept.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
YAMATO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIHON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
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Steamers: Tons: Leave Hongkong: ANJO MARU 18,500 15th Oct. KIVO MARU 17,500 25th Oct. SEIYO MARU 14,000 23rd Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	4th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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Hongkong September 23, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijmanock		23rd Sept.	7th Oct.	Shanghai
Tijlajap		15th Oct.	29th Oct.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Steamships: Captain: Leaving: 25th Sept. at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI. 5th Oct. at noon.

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MANILA	Loosang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun., 30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loosang	Sun., 30th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yucsang	Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Connecticut Tobacco Crop

Damage.

Estimates of damage to tobacco crops east of the Connecticut River by severe recent rain and hail storm are put at not less than \$500,000. Some growers believe that the damage may exceed that of the storm of a month ago, when the loss was figured at more than \$600,000. The greatest damage was done in the districts around Windsor, where some of the crops were entirely wiped out, except where under the protection of cloth. In the Broad Brook and Windsorville section the loss is put at between \$300,000 and \$350,000. Other nearby districts fared almost as badly.

Mousseline.

Since the beginning of the year mousseline has been steadily advancing in price. The proposal of the British Government to commandeer South African wool following the same steps already taken in regard to Australian wool, has the effect of accelerating the advance, and in the early part of the month quotations stood at ¥113. This heavy advance caused the merchants concerned to become somewhat uneasy, when the Cotton Yarn Exchange began to go down. Thus the mousseline market has begun to decline, and quotations have fallen by 30 sen during the last fortnight, ruling prices being 83 sen. It is expected that quotations will further go down to the 70 sen mark. "Japan Chronicle."

Mining Bank for Korea.

In Korea there have been many applications to the authorities for permission to work mines but there have been very few projects actually launched, says the "Japan Chronicle." One of the principal reasons for this fact is said to be the lack of financial facilities. In fact it is said that a certain Japanese business man actually started working a mine, but has been compelled by financial reasons to suspend operations. Experts calculate that the unworked mines in Korea are worth about ¥100,000,000. In view of the bright prospects of the mining industry in the peninsula, it is reported that some bankers in Japan are projecting the establishment of a bank for the exclusive purpose of financing Korean mining industries.

American Business Men

and the War.

A call has been made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to business men of the country for a convention to be held at Atlantic City, September 12-21. It is expected to show to the world that American business stands solidly behind the Government in the war. "The nation's business to-day is war," declared Mr. R. Goodwyn Eliot, president of the National Chamber, "and every business man, firm, and corporation must now subordinate individual interests to the common cause. Victory in the great struggle in which we are engaged depends largely on the power, intelligence, and speed of the industry of the United States; upon our ability to produce faster and better than ever before, the things necessary to efficient warfare. This convention of American business men should show, not to our people alone, but to the whole world, in which spirit and with what determination business faces the task ahead of us."

Sweden's Serious Fight.

In a speech recently dealing with the position of neutrals, Admiral Lindman, the Swedish Foreign Minister, expressed the hope that the people of America, as well as those who direct America's policy, would take a broad and humanitarian point of view, and that the American nation with which Sweden had had such close relations, would not be willing to cause this country serious difficulties. Referring to measures adopted by the United States to limit food exportation, the Minister gave an account of imports of grain into Sweden, and of exports of provisions. He said there had been virtually no shipping of grain from the country during the war, and that the amount of pork and other meat exported by no means reached the extent sometimes rumored. Mr. Lindman, the American Minister, had an audience of half an hour with the King, discussing the relations of Sweden and the United States, and the requirements of this country for foodstuffs. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the United States would not be willing to cause this country serious difficulties.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ARGENTINA'S WAR SPIRIT.

London, Sept. 27. Reuter learns that the British Minister at Buenos Aires has officially reported that the visit of the British cruiser Glasgow profoundly affected the Argentine Government and people, who were impressed by the friendly disposition of Great Britain. The people of the Capital spared no efforts to extend the most cordial welcome to the ship's officers and crew and this has been greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27. It is stated that the President is opposed to a rupture with Germany pending the deciphering of certain documents. It is believed the President intends to organize uniform action by the Spanish-American republics in accordance with the principles of democracy. Nevertheless, any opposition to a rupture is likely to be dangerous in view of the intensity of public feeling.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington, Sept. 27. A joint meeting of the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress has deferred action regarding an Anglo-French invitation to a deputation of Congress to visit Europe. The decision followed a message from President Wilson in which he expressed the opinion that such a visit would be inopportune at present.

It is officially reported from Washington that the ship-building programme provides for the completion of 1,600 merchantmen, aggregating 9,200,000 tons, practically within twelve months.

GERMAN PEACE RUMOUR.

London, Sept. 26. Reports from Berne, which are often unreliable, say that Herr Kuhlmann has formally intimated to the Nuncio at Munich that Germany is willing to consider peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium even to contributing to repairing the war damage, but the separation between Flanders and Walloons must continue and Germany be entitled to freely develop her enterprise in Belgium, especially Antwerp.

LABOUR ACTIVITY.

London, Sept. 27. The National Executive of the Labour Party has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme of reorganisation of the Party enabling Labour to take the fullest advantage of the Representation Bill.

BRITISH PREMIER VISITS FRANCE.

London, Sept. 26. The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to France on Monday.

A later message says: Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by General Sir William Robertson. They conferred with M. Painleve on Tuesday, visited Sir Douglas Haig at British Headquarters and returned to London on Wednesday evening.

MISS ADVENTURES.

She Trundles A Trolley.

In the *Daily Chronicle* Harold Begbie writes:

Here's a sight to astonish you. The scene is the goods station of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. It is a vast space, roofed over and pillared, cut up in all directions by railway lines and platforms, the light dusky, the air heavy. The platforms are crowded with all kinds of merchandise. Here are a great heap of skins for the tannery, here a perfect wall of cheese in round boxes, here are enormous crates containing machinery, here are thousands of bulging sacks, here are cases of white deal marked "State room," here are hundreds of boxes of eggs, here is furniture in crates, here are oranges, and here, lying loose but labelled, immense coils of heavy chains.

There are motor-lorries and horse wagons drawn up in the yard. There are long trains of goods wagons drawn up against the platforms. When you reflect that the cargo of a 10,000 ton ship occupies 2,000 trucks, or eight miles of sidings, you can imagine the sight presented by this vast station.

But the sight just now is the army of women working in this dusky light, this heavy air. There are hundreds of them, and they are hard at it night and day. It is work that no woman ever did before—work, it was thought, which women could not do. And here is the most interesting fact of all. So hard, nay so exhausting, is this work, that at first the ranks of labour were recruited from the roughest women of London. They failed. It was impossible to do with them. The women who are now employed are all women of a very much better class, respectable women, worthy wives of our soldiers in France, and worthy daughters of self-respecting working people. They are a great success.

Watch them. They are now unloading a train in one of the far roads. How far do they have to go? They trundle their trolleys each journey from and to

the wagons a distance of a quarter of a mile. In a ceaseless line, pressing quickly forward, they trundle the empty trolley to the train, and in a ceaseless line, coming more carefully, the sweet on their hot faces, their cheeks twitching, their arms taut, they trundle the loaded trolley back to the motor-lorry in the yard.

I asked one of the women if she found the work hard. "Oh, it's hard right enough," she replied, "but you get used to it." "What were you doing before?" "I'm a married woman; my husband's in France; but of course I can't live on the 10s. a week, food the price it is." Before marriage she was in "gentleman's service." A number of these heroic women are soldiers' wives or widows. The greater number have come from factories, particularly from jam factories. They earn about 35s. 6d. a week.

Here and there, till Management comes along, you may see a youngish, soft-eyed woman leaning back against a wall of wooden boxes, listening, frowning, smiling, while an amorous-looking porter of the other sex, his hand resting on the top of the boxes, leans towards her in the attitude of a swain long versed in the easy art of pleasing a weak woman.

But an idyll of this kind is so unusual that it only deepens the wonder of that other sight—the sight of hundreds of women, some of them very splendid-looking, women, pressing forward with stern earnestness, red-faced and perspiring behind their loaded trolleys. The iron wheels of those trolleys, grinding on the wooden platforms, which are worn into splintering grooves and powdered with broken straw, send up a subdued thunder which never ceases, and which drowns the noise of all those brave feet marching backwords and forwards in the gloom of the year.

How many miles they must walk each day! How many tons of goods must they shift every week!

And this is what Management says of them: "They are as honest a lot of women as you could wish to meet. And plucky!—plucky isn't the word for it." Nearly 500 men have gone to the war from this one yard.

TREATMENT OF ENEMIES.

Severe Measures by China Expected.

An important meeting will be held in the palace within this week (says the *Peking Daily News* of the 18th inst.) to consider the adoption of more severe measures in treating the German and Austrian residents in China. The President himself will participate in the discussion. The Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chairman of the War Commission, Mr. Tang Hsu-lung, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Wang Tsh-tieh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a number of important members of the War Commission, have been invited to attend the meeting.

The result of the meeting, it is predicted in official circles, will be more severe treatment of Germans and Austrians, who are given much liberty at the present time and are allowed to move around freely. It has been found that lenient treatment as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of enemy subjects have proved a failure. Plots and intrigues by the German agents are going on as usual. In addition, these agents have been attempting to create ill-feeling between China and the Allies. They are not only working in the provinces and the interior of China but also in Peking and neighbourhood under the very nose of the central authorities and the Allied Ministers.

The President, according to a well-informed foreign adviser, has been convinced that there is more harm than good in giving too much freedom to enemy subjects living in China. After the conference, the Government will telegraph to the provinces ordering the provincial authorities to place more restrictions on the Germans and Austrians. It will treat the enemy subjects in Peking and vicinity in a similar way.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of September 27, says:

The Generalissimo has invited a number of Kuomintang leaders to consult regarding a strategic scheme for attacking Fokien with both Army and Navy while simultaneously the Kwangsi troops could march to Yunnan. It has been decided that Fong Sing-to, commander of Yunnan troops, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army for Fokien, with Chan King-ming assistant, while Lam Po-yik, the commander of cruiser Hoi Chi, will be Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. (It is interesting to note that nearly 90 per cent. of the crews of the squadron are natives of Fokien, including the Commander himself.)

An urgent telegram has been received both by the Canton and Kwangsi authorities from the independent commander Lan Kin-fan, of Hunan, saying that owing to the presence of a strong force of Northern troops he is hardly able to keep up a defence. He asks that reinforcements be quickly sent to Yingchow in order to divide the enemy's force. It is reported that as the Hunan troops are marching southward the Kwangsi troops have been ordered to the boundary for defence purposes and that future movements will depend on the result of the inter-views between Chan Ping-kwan and Luk Wing-tung.

A declaration has been issued from the Generalissimo's headquarters stating that the Special Parliament has decided that the Foreign Interference and the Internal Political Affairs Departments are quite separate from each other and therefore the declaring of war on Germany and Austria should be made in the same manner as in other nations. It has been decided at the Generalissimo's Headquarters that the war bonds, besides being distributed in Kwangsi and other Southern provinces, shall also be distributed in Shanghai, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and North and South America.

Returned.

Mr. H. Percy Smith has returned to the Colony after enjoying a holiday in Japan.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Further Telegrams Sent Home.

The following copies of telegrams in regard to the Service dollar have been sent us for publication:

Telegram 25th July, 1917, to Prime Minister, London.—"Committee Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and Hongkong Branch China Association, representing chief civilian interests and supported by entire British Civilian Community, respectfully unite in strongly urging immediate redress great hardship suffered by those Military Naval officers and men paid in sterling owing present abnormally high rate exchange. Many years past dollar equivalent averages about one shilling tenpence; now over two shillings sevenpence, resulting reduction actual local pay by about one-third. Hardship enhanced by undoubted increased cost living. All mercantile firms long since recognised and granted compensation; also since 1913 Hongkong Government Civil Servants granted privilege drawing four-fifths pay at one shilling ninepence to dollar, balance current rate. Uge similar concession applied Services stationed Hongkong."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 25th July, 1917, to China Association, Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.—"Following telegram despatched Prime Minister. Please support Committee Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and Hongkong Branch China Association, representing chief civilian interests and supported by entire British Civilian Community, respectfully unite in strongly urging immediate redress great hardship suffered by those Military Naval officers and men paid in sterling owing present abnormally high rate exchange. Many years past dollar equivalent average about one shilling tenpence; now over two shillings sevenpence, resulting reduction actual local pay by about one-third. Hardship enhanced by undoubted increased cost living. All mercantile firms long since recognised and granted compensation; also since 1913 Hongkong Government Civil Servants granted privilege drawing four-fifths pay at one shilling ninepence to dollar, balance current rate. Uge similar concession applied Services stationed Hongkong."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 13th August, 1917, to Wilcox, Secretary, China Association, Ninety-nine Cannon St., London.—"Please refer to my telegram of 25th day of July. Telegraph as soon as possible what progress have you made."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 17th August, 1917, (from London), to China Association, Hongkong.—"Service salaries—making separate appeals to departments concerned."—Wilcox, Secretary, China Association, London.

Telegram 24th August, 1917, to Prime Minister, London.—"Referring telegram twenty-fifth July from Chamber of Commerce and China Association, would respectfully point out hardship accentuated by further rise exchange to two shillings elevenpence halfpenny with continuous decrease purchasing value. As position of Services desperate we rely upon your intervention."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 17th September, 1917, to China Association, Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.—"Service salaries—referring your telegram seventeenth August, telegraph progress made."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, (from London), to China Association, Hongkong.—"Have made representations Admiralty, War Office. Still under consideration. Will write when anything definite received."—Wilcox, Secretary, China Association, London.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to Prime Minister, London.—"Referring telegrams twenty-fifth July and twenty-fourth

AHER'S DEATH.

Saving an Oil Works.

Simla, September 4.—Information has been received in India of a ghastly incident which occurred at the Tombi Oil Pumping Station of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Asra in Persia in July last. In the afternoon of July 9, Mr. Lindsey, Superintendent of the Pumping Station, and his assistant Mr. Still were at work in the pumping house, when information was brought to them that a valve in the oil pipe had split. Oil was flowing at the time at high pressure, and a fountain of oil was being thrown up to a great height on all sides, while thirty yards away, with nothing intervening, were the furnaces of the boilers. To stay a conflagration, and save the oil works which were so important, two measures were necessary, viz: To stop the pumps, and turn off the oil at the furnaces. To turn off the oil at the furnaces was certain death, as to reach the boilers it was necessary to dash through the oil shower bath, and reach the furnaces dripping with oil. Mr. Lindsey never hesitated about taking the risk, as the existence of the whole station was at stake. Dashing through the oil cloud, he succeeded in turning off the oil cock, but the atmosphere, saturated with oil at that moment, caught fire, and Mr. Lindsey was enveloped in the conflagration. Mr. Still successfully turned off the pumps, but he was also caught in the flames, and interned in a burning pump house. He escaped through the window, and immediately proceeded in search of his colleague, Mr. Lindsey, and found him still alive but a charred mass close to the boilers. Mr. Lindsey was carried to a place of safety, but died shortly afterwards. Mr. Still, by his presence of mind and courage, did much to save the whole of the pumping station, while Mr. Lindsey gave his life in a noble spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, as he was clearly conscious of the fact that, while he was attempting to save his works, he was facing almost certain death in attempting to cut off the oil at the boilers.

Sir Charles Elliot.

Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., arrived in Shanghai at the close of last week on his way back from Peking to Hongkong and is staying with Mr. S. P. White-Cooper, says the *N. O. Daily News* of the 24th inst.

August, Chamber of Commerce China Association respectfully urge some reply."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to London Chamber of Commerce, London.—"Referring telegram to China Association to-day and twenty-fifth July please support (with) view obtaining early decision. Telegraph result earliest."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.—"Re telegram to China Association, London, twenty-fifth July, please support (with) view obtaining early decision. Telegraph result earliest possible."—Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to Murray Stewart, Caretaker, London.—"Immediately pass Gershon Stewart following referring telegrams to-day and twenty-fifth July to China Association. Urge your support as immediate relief urgently needed."—Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to China Association, Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.—"Service salaries. Communicate contents this and telegram twenty-fifth July to London, Manchester Chambers of Commerce and Gershon Stewart. Have cabled them requesting support; also have telegraphed Prime Minister urging some reply. Unofficial members Legislative Council now offered provide exchange compensation from 'Colonial Funds.'"—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

MRS. BESANT.

Release Subject to Promises.

Simla, September 5.—At the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council this morning, at question time Mr. Jinnah asked: "In view of the recent announcement, and also the proposed visit of Mr. Montagu, and having regard to the feelings which have been aroused in the country by the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers, do the Government of India propose to consider the question of their release?"

Sir William Vincent replied:—The Government of India are prepared to recommend the Government of Madras to remove the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, under the Defence of India Rules, if the Government of India are satisfied these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation during the remainder of the war. In taking this course the Government of India are actuated by the confident hope that the recent announcement of His Majesty's Government, and the approaching visit of Mr. Montagu to this country, will have such a tranquillising effect on the political situation, as to ensure the calm and dispassionate consideration of the difficult problems which are to be investigated during his stay in this country. The Government of India are prepared, subject to the same conditions, to take the same course in regard to other persons upon whom restrictions have been placed under these Rules, merely by reason of their violent methods of political agitation.

Touching on the internment of Mrs. Besant, His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his speech said:—"I had intended to deal in my speech with Mrs. Besant's internment, but the answer to the question on the subject which you have just heard makes this unnecessary. I would only add that Lord Pentland's Government took action against her with the greatest reluctance, and after Lord Pentland had personally attempted to dissuade Mrs. Besant from the course which she was pursuing."

This statement was received with much satisfaction by the Indian Members, and created a considerable sensation in the galleries.

Calcutta, September 6.—The *Statesman* says: In a language of the man in the street, the Government of India have climbed down. Everyone knows if Mrs. Besant had engaged not to indulge in unconstitutional and violent methods she would never have been interned. Further, if she had given that assurance she would have been released. She will continue her methods, and has never been either violent or unconstitutional; and will consequently take up the propaganda at the point at which it was interrupted. It is to be hoped Mrs. Besant will be merciful. The surrender to mere noise can only be regarded as the worst possible preparation for the task of coping with the Home Rule agitation, and is not improved by the probability of concessions, dictated by Mr. Montagu as a preliminary to the tour.

The *Englishman* views the release with misgiving. It will be a confession of weakness in the face of impudent and unconstitutional agitation, such as we had hoped no Government would ever contemplate, least of all in times like these. The promise, so far it is only a promise, is not confined to Mrs. Besant and her circle. It is extended to all persons upon whom restrictions have been placed and includes men suspected of complicity in crimes of violence. Are these also to be released? We trust Government will at once declare that for these there can be no release. It would mean an inevitable return of anarchical conditions which will make the dispassionate discussion of reform proposals impossible.

The *Benares*: Sir W. Vincent's reply and the Viceroy's conciliatory references must have a reassuring and favourable effect upon the whole country. This is a fairly satisfactory way to wriggle out of the difficulty and to pour oil over troubled waters. Mrs. Besant and her associates were never guilty of such methods in the past and will accordingly disclaim such practices in future.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Demand of Money by Menace.

The editor of the *Macao Daily Press*, a Chinese newspaper, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this afternoon, with demanding money by menace, from a well-known Hongkong Chinese doctor, of Queen's Road Central, Mr. Mattingley prosecuted and Mr. Davidson defended.

Mr. Mattingley said that this was a case against the editor of the *Macao Daily Press*, a Chinese newspaper, and the allegation against him was that on several occasions he wrote complaints threatening that unless he was paid the sum of \$200, he would insert a disparaging paragraph in his newspaper, which had been published in a Kongmoon newspaper. He further went on to threaten that this publication would be followed by others more damaging, if the money was not paid. A trap was laid for defendant. The chief Chinese detective arranged to be present when an appointment had been made with complainant and defendant. Defendant was handed two marked notes, each of \$100 each, and they were taken from him by the Police. Defendant was caught red-handed. His (Mr. Mattingley's) firm, when they were instructed, made the necessary arrangements for the Chinese detective to be present. Complainant, in the box, said defendant handed him a business card which bore the following:—"Kwong Sun-wo, otherwise Kwok Wab, otherwise Pi Lit, a native of Kwangtung Province, a law scholar, headmaster of schools, an ex-magistrate of the Fo Yuen District and then transferred to act as the magistrate of the Sud On District, and in addition to this to act as the Chief Judicial, Military and Police Officer, having hitherto been a Commander of the Republican Army, now Chief Manager of the *Macao Daily Press*."

Complainant went on to say that defendant produced a Kongmoon newspaper and pointing out a paragraph damaging to complainant's reputation, said that he was trying to get the same matter to put in his newspaper. He further pointed out that if he did so it would damage his (complainant's) reputation very much indeed. However he would undertake not to publish it if complainant would take an advertisement space, which would usually cost \$30 a year. In this case, however, he would want \$200 as it would be for a long term. No business was done that day. Subsequent visits were paid, and letters from defendant received. Witness then put the matter in the hands of his solicitors. The case was adjourned.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Huge Shipbuilding Plan of U.S. Arranged.

The Government's shipbuilding programme calls for a total of 1,270 ships of 7,968,000 tonnage. It was revealed to-day in estimates the Shipping Board, I. J. sent to Mr. McAdoo, on which to base a request for a new billion-dollar appropriation. This in addition to nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping now building in United States yards, commanded by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. A large part of the Government fleet and of the commandeered fleet will have been completed by the end of the present fiscal year, 30th June, 1918. Building, commandeering and purchase of vessels will total about \$2,000,000,000. Estimates of the entire cost of construction are given as follows:—Contracts already let, 433 ships of 1,919,200 tons, \$286,000,000. Contracts ready to let, 145 ships of 2,968,000 tons, \$455,000,000. Under negotiation, 237 ships of 1,281,000 tons, \$194,600,000. One hundred and fifty miscellaneous vessels of 1,800,000 tons, \$300,000,000. Construction of Government-owned fabricating yards, \$35,000,000. Commandeering will cost \$515,000,000, and the purchase of ships \$150,000,000. The Board has already received for construction \$550,000,000 and for commandeering \$250,000,000. The Board now desires from Congress authorization to spend for construction, \$719,500,000; for commandeering, \$265,000,000, and for purchase, \$150,000,000. The appropriation asked to carry the Board through the fiscal year is divided as follows:—Building, \$400,000,000; commandeering, \$265,000,000, and purchase \$150,000,000.

Indian Port Affairs.

The Colombo port authorities, in view of the scarcity of tonnage and in order to give vessels taking no cargo quick despatch, so that the fullest use may be made of cargo carrying capacity, have decided to abolish the penalty of Rs. 200 imposed on vessels working on a Sunday. The Calcutta Port Trust, to avoid an anticipated deficit, propose to further increase the charges on goods and shipping. The proposals are that on general goods the war surcharge should be increased from six to eleven annas a ton, on cargo coal from two to six annas, on bunker coal from one to three annas, on manganese ore from one and a half to six annas, and on pig iron from four to eight annas; that the war surcharge on vessels should be doubled, or, in other words, that the shipping charges in force prior to February 1st, 1915, should be enhanced by a further 50 per cent. It is stated that a scheme has been prepared to develop the port of Aragam Bay on the east coast of Ceylon, which it is expected in time will become the principal seaport of Batticaloa South.

China Coast Gazette.

M. C. S. McAllister, second officer, Chenan, is on reserve; Mr. C. Nyborg, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chenan; Captain E. P. Partridge, of the Hangchow, is on reserve; Captain W. Owen Jones, from reserve, has gone master, Hangchow; Mr. H. Matthews, supernumerary chief officer, Fatahan, is on reserve; Mr. J. Daley, supernumerary second officer, Fatahan, has gone chief officer, Hupel; Mr. F. H. Locke, chief officer, Haichow, has gone chief officer, Changchow; Mr. J. E. Richards, chief officer, Changchow, has gone chief officer, Haichow; Mr. O. E. Page, chief officer, Hupel, has gone chief officer, Kinshan; Mr. J. M. Byrne, second officer, Koonshing, has gone second officer, Tuckwo; Mr. E. H. Kirwan, second officer, Tuckwo, has resigned; Mr. J. Sandilo, second officer, Tangwah, has gone second officer, Hainchi; Mr. W. A. D. S. from leave, has gone second officer, Hainchi; Mr. R. Ferguson, chief officer, Sian, has resigned; Mr. J. Webster, chief officer, Kinshan, is on reserve; Mr. N. E. Major, chief officer, Manapouri, has resigned; Mr. E. L. Hurley, supernumerary chief officer, Manapouri, has gone chief officer, Manapouri.

Chinkiang Shipping.

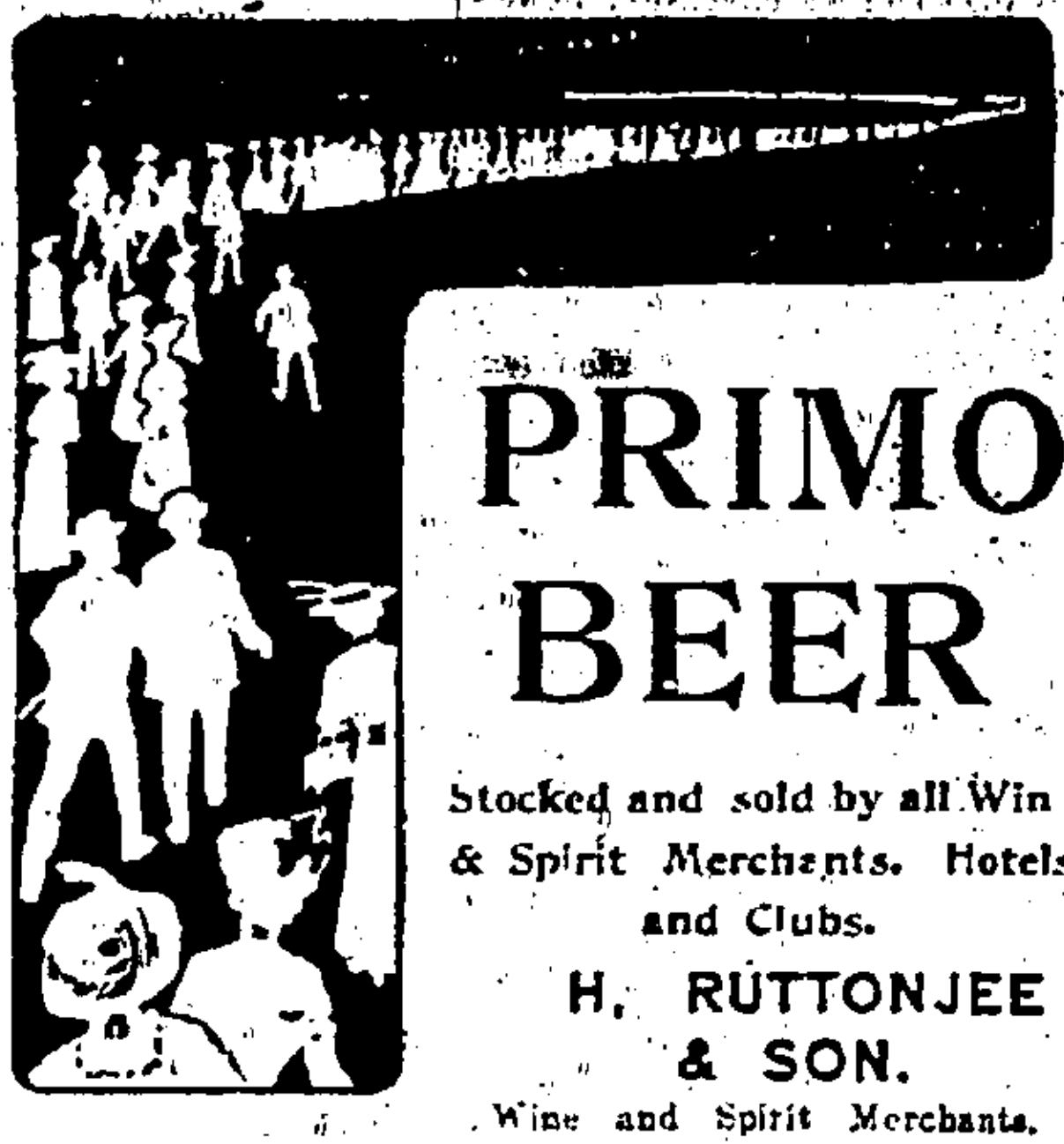
The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Chinkiang during the quarter which ended in March 1917, was 1,335 vessels of 1,743,912 tons, a decrease of 37 vessels but only 29 tons from the same quarter in 1916. The percentages of the various flags of the total were 45.6 per cent. British, 22.9 per cent. Japanese, 22.9 per cent. Chinese, and 1.6 per cent. American. Of the river steamers 46.0 per cent. were British, 30.8 per cent. Japanese, 22.8 per cent. Chinese, and 0.4 per cent. American; and of the coast steamers 45.5 per cent. American, 44.7 per cent. British, 9.8 per cent. Japanese.

Trans-Pacific Service.

There are now 54 steamers aggregating 371,000 tons engaged on the trans-Pacific service, whereas there were only 46 steamers aggregating 351,000 tons in July, 1914, just prior to the outbreak of the war. These figures constitute an increase of eight in number and 20,000 in tonnage. Among 46 steamers on the trans-Pacific run in July, 1914, six with an aggregate tonnage of 38,183 belonged to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; six of 36,728 tons to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; five of 45,482 tons to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; three of 51,727 tons to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.; seven of 60,881 tons to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.; one of 20,718 tons to the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company; three of 10,428 tons to the Blue Funnel Line; four of 10,170 tons to the Hamburg-America Line and nine of 42,334 tons to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Among steamers at present engaged on the trans-Pacific line, four totalling 14,182 tons are under the Nippon Yusen

Kaisha, running between Hong Kong and Yokohama and Seattle, while three totalling 12,697 tons are on the company's Kobe Seattle line. Three extra vessels of 10,571 aggregate tons are on the run between Yokohama and Seattle. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has one vessel of 3,052 tons on the Yokohama-San Francisco Line, six of 42,153 tons on the Tacoma-Hong Kong line and seven of 30,146 aggregate tons on its extra Japan-Tacoma line. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has six vessels of 60,319 tons on its San Francisco-Hong Kong line. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service has four of 49,812 tons on its Vancouver-Hong Kong line. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has three vessels of 16,899 tons on its San Francisco-Hong Kong line. The Blue Funnel Line has four of 38,471 tons on the Pacific run, which have been since commandeered. The Java-China-Japan Line has four vessels of 13,071 tons. The China Mail Steamship Company has one ship of 5,060 tons on its San Francisco-Hong Kong run. The Java-Pacific Line has eight ships of 49,600 tons on its Batavia-San Francisco Line via Japan.

Result of a Fire.
Five thousand jam jars, ordered by the Northampton Food Economy Committee, arrived from Sheffield all cricked and useless. The truck had evidently caught fire on the way and a hose had been turned on to extinguish the flames.

VISITING
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PRIMO BEER
Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

MARTIN'S APOLASTER.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

CHINESE, 20 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 20 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 10 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 5 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 2 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/8 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/16 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/32 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/64 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/128 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/256 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/512 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1024 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2048 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4096 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/8192 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/16384 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/32768 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/65536 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/131072 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/262144 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/524288 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1048576 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2097152 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4194304 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/8388608 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/16777216 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/33554432 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/67108864 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/134217728 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/268435456 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/536870912 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1073741824 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2147483648 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4294967296 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/8589934592 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/17179869184 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/34359738368 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/68719476736 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/137438953472 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/274877906944 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/549755813888 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1099511627776 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2199023255552 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4398046511104 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/8796093022208 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/17592186044416 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/35184372088832 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/70368744177664 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/140737488355328 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/281474976710656 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/562949953421312 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1125899906842624 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2251799813685248 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4503599627370496 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/9007199254740992 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/18014398509481984 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/36028797018963968 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/72057594037927936 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/144115188075855872 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/288230376151711744 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/576460752303423488 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1152921504606846976 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2305843009213693952 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4611686018427387904 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/9223372036854775808 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/18446744073709551616 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/36893488147419103232 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/73786976294838206464 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/147573952589676412928 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/295147905179352825856 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/590295810358705651712 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1180591620717411303424 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2361183241434822606848 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4722366482869645213696 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/9444732965739290427392 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/18889465931478580854784 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/37778931862957161709568 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/75557863725914323419136 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/151115727451828646838272 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/302231454903657293676544 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/604462909807314587353088 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1208925819614629174706176 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2417851639229258349412352 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4835703278458516698824704 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/9671406556917033397649408 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/19342813113834066795298816 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/38685626227668133590597632 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/77371252455336267181195264 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/154742504910672534362390528 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/309485009821345068724781056 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/618970019642690137449562112 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1237940039285380274899124224 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2475880078570760549798248448 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/4951760157141521099596496896 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/9903520314283042199192993792 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/19807040628566084398385987584 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/39614081257132168796771975168 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/79228162514264337593543950336 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/158456325028528675187087900672 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/316912650057057350374175801344 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/633825300114114700748351602688 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/1298074214633706907132624022250024 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/2596148429267413814265248044500048 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/5192296858534827628530496089000096 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/10384593717069655257060992178000192 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/20769187434139310514121984356000384 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/41538374868278621028243968712000768 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/83076749736557242056487937424001536 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/16615349947311448411297587484803072 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/33230699894622896822595174969606144 CTS. PIECES 13 1/2, DIS.

HONGKONG 1/66461399789245793645190349939212288 CTS. PIECES 1

